

The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1906.
Virtue is the love with which that which ought to be loved is loved.
—St. Augustine.

Roosevelt's Radicalism.
President Roosevelt seems to be growing more populist every day in his political views. In his famous muck rake speech, he used this remarkable language:

"As a matter of personal conviction, and without pretending to discuss the details or formulate the system, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes, beyond a certain amount, either given in life or divided or bequeathed upon death to any individual. I am so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand over more than a certain amount to any one individual; the tax, of course, to be imposed by the National and not the State Government. Such taxation, should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance of fortune, mission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

The sum and substance of this, is that no man should be allowed to accumulate beyond a point to be fixed by law; when he reaches that point his property is to be confiscated. No long-haired politician of the wild and woolly West ever preached doctrine more populist than that. Put a limit upon the amount of money a man may accumulate, or dispose of by will, and you will have put a limit upon human endeavor. What man would exert himself beyond his lawful accumulation, if he knew that the excess was to be confiscated?

Mr. Roosevelt got away from his Republican moorings long ago, and it was thought at one time that he was going into the Democratic party; but he is going farther—much farther. He is well on the way to populism. "Revolutions never go backward."

Colonial Titles.
In 1781 Lord Culpeper, then Governor of Virginia, gave what was termed a "statistical account" of the province to the Committee of the Colonies, which has been preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, First Series, Volume 124.

"The picture," says Charles Campbell, the Virginia historian, "is harsh, but drawn by a vigorous hand, without fear, favor or affection." It begins with a statement to which we can all subscribe—that "in point of natural advantages Virginia was surpassed by few countries on the globe," and then proceeds to recount sundry defects in the government and laws of the colony, which we regret to say, have never yet been fully remedied.

Mr. Campbell paraphrases a portion of the account as follows: "The Governor signed all patents for deeds of land, and there was a redial in them that he granted the land 'by and with the consent of the council,' yet the patents were never read by the Governor, nor did the Council take any notice of them. He likewise countersigned the patents after the words 'compared, and agrees with the original'; yet the secretary never read or compared them, and, indeed, the patent which he signed was itself the original."—(Campbell's History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia, p. 353).

This loose method of granting patents continued in Virginia long after Lord Culpeper's day, and the Commonwealth has never taken proper pains to refrain from granting the SAME LANDS TO SEVERAL PATENTEES. Hence, the numerous INTERLOCKS and conflicting grants that have been used by opponents of the Torrens System to defeat that worthy measure. But surely it is high time that titles in Virginia were firmly settled, and the sooner we adopt the Torrens System the better it will be for every owner of lands in the State, as well as for the State itself.

Virginia is sustaining a heavy annual loss by reason of her confused titles, and the development of the whole State would be greatly promoted by the adoption of the Torrens System.

Arguing for Simpler Spelling.

In a suggestive article contributed to the current Outlook, Professor Brander Matthews maintained that the sanctity which attaches in many minds to current forms of spelling is based on impressions rather than on reality. The orthography of to-day is not the orthography of the old masters of English literature. Spelling in the earlier days was largely reckless and haphazard. Shakespeare, we seem to have heard it alleged, spelled his own name in sixteen different ways. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, when orthographic matters were at their worst, the printers got together and achieved a kind of arbitrary uniformity, to which Dr. Samuel Johnson gave currency and authority in his historic lexicon. It was a lead kind of uniformity, the professor feels, and he blames the old doctor, in consequence, for many of the vagaries of modern spelling.

Thus Johnson accepted "compitroller,"

though "controller" was both older and more sensible; and, similarly, he delisted "soverain," "forrain," "delisted," "Mout," "dland," "delitto," "aghat," "ake" and many other good seventeenth century spellings for the less phonetic forms of modern usage. These latter have not, therefore, the weight that comes from great age, or even from authoritative lineage. Some of them, like "governour," "waggon" and "goal," have already been superseded. More of them, in the professor's opinion, are likely to follow the same way. Now and then, in seeking simplicity and rationality, we are merely returning to old forms, mistakenly dropped from our dictionaries within comparatively recent times.

It is not maintained, of course, that semi-educated printers and old Dr. Johnson are responsible for all the familiar absurdities and incongruities of our written language. Other causes contributed. Dr. Matthews calls attention to the interesting fact that "one and the same sound is now represented by 'e' in 'let,' 'at' in 'head,' 'ai' in 'heifer,' 'eo' in 'leopard,' 'ay' in 'says,' 'ai' in 'said,' by 'a' in 'many'—seven spellings for a single vowel sound. In like manner the consonant 'sh' sound is variously symbolized in 'sure,' 'ship,' 'conscience,' 'suspension,' 'ocean,' 'motion' and 'anxious.' These are fresh and pertinent contributions to the literature of unregenerate orthography.

Prof. Matthews is chairman of the new Simplified Spelling Board, and the Outlook article may be taken as part of his official propaganda. However strongly one may feel that deliberate "improvement" of our spelling is neither necessary nor desirable, there is no room for doubt that the board is going about its work with signal dexterity and efficiency. To annihilate the idea that there is anything particularly sacred about present spellings and to introduce the thin edge of reform by means of easy and already half-accepted forms—these are the lines along which the campaign is being pushed. The task, however, is recognized as a delicate one. "Ultimate triumph must depend wholly on the board's success in familiarizing the new forms to the reader's eye. Until this is done, neither argument nor common sense nor love nor money is ever likely to persuade him to forsake those others which have sufficed him all his life."

Arbor Day.
In yesterday's paper we spoke of the terrible destruction of the forests in the Eastern part of the United States and outlined the plan of government experts to preserve the woodlands which nature has so generously bestowed. But at best our forests must gradually waste away, unless we take steps to renew them by planting trees.

This day has been designated by Governor Swanson as Arbor Day, which means Tree-Planting Day, and everybody who can should plant a tree, not one tree only, but as many as possible. In Richmond the city engineer will gladly furnish the plants.

But why confine our work in this direction to Arbor Day? Every year we should plant trees and keep on planting trees in season. The young may live to see many of the trees which they plant grow to maturity and spread themselves and give their generous shade. It will be pleasing and instructive to watch the development, and every planter should study the nature of trees and plant-life in general, and the manner in which they take their substance from the earth.

In planting trees one also has the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing something for posterity, and that is the sign and inspiration of the highest civilization.

Senators By Direct Vote.

The Constitution of the United States in Art. V., provides that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution, whenever ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Under this provision of the Constitution the House Committee on Elections of President, Vice-President and representatives in Congress has made favorable report on a resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. A similar resolution has on several occasions been adopted by the lower branch of Congress, but has died the death in the pigeon-hole of the Senate. The Senate has consistently and persistently refused to act, yet there is no doubt in our mind that the people at large are in favor of such a change in the manner of electing Senators in Congress.

The Ohio Legislature recently considered, if it did not pass, a resolution calling for a national constitutional convention to make this change. That, of course, is not to be seriously considered. The mere call of such a convention would be enough to bring on a panic, but as Senators in Congress are elected by the legislatures of the several States it is perfectly competent for each State Legislature to instruct its Senators to vote for the House resolution, and the Senators will not dare disobey a positive instruction of this character.

If the Senate does not act on the resolution which the House will soon pass and send over, it is probable that the people will speak more positively than ever through their respective legislatures.

Wanted—An Auditorium.

There is good reason to believe that the Southern Baptist Convention can be brought to Richmond in 1907, if only a suitable auditorium be provided. This is one of the largest and wealthiest church gatherings in the South, and, purely as a business proposition, it would be worth while to bring it to Richmond.

A correspondent writing in Sunday's Times-Dispatch thinks that it would be worth more to Richmond to have an auditorium than a State fair, and inti-

mates that it would be better to turn the money raised for the fair into a great public hall.

The reply to our correspondent's argument is that Richmond should have both the auditorium and the fair. Individuals will furnish the money for the fair, and the municipality should furnish the money for the auditorium. Such a building would be for the public good. Why should a few individuals be called upon to supply the funds?

A public hall is a public necessity, and the city of Richmond should build it as soon as possible. We cannot afford to do longer without it.

A Tokyo Contemporary.

From far away Tokyo, in the land of the gashes, kimono and cherry-blossoms, comes to us now a copy of a new exchange, the International Review. Our sincere pleasure in welcoming this journal to our table is only tempered by the fact that it is mostly printed in a tongue with which we shamefacedly confess an entire ignorance. The gusto with which we scrutinize its contents, therefore, must needs be rather speculative than positive.

This restricted delight, however, does not extend to a few preliminary pages of publisher's notes and editorial matter, which we pleasantly find to be couched in a chaste brand of Anglo-Saxon. From these we have gleaned with much interest the news that the Review purposes, with the next issue, to "insert" regularly a Japanese caricature, with English explanation. "This work," says the editor, frankly, "shall be taken care of by our best artists, and will undoubtedly excite laughter through the universe. We then invite our friends to join in the chorus." A feature bound to be effective, we are positive.

The Review, we observe, is published in connection with a shobusha, or bureau of information, which stands ready at all times to perform valuable services for travelers, subscribers or other deserving applicants. For example:

2. The Bureau shall take pains to find an outlet or supply for old as well as new articles, to be desired.

3. Translations and Correspondences of English, French and German into or from Japanese are promptly attended.

4. For the Promotion and Protection of trade, the Bureau shall act as the Mercantile Agency to give out the responsibility and credit standing of different people.

5. The Bureau considers carefully how to please Tourists to enjoy their time, and Capitalists to make use of their money in strange land.

We learn with genuine pleasure that Review "is the only organ of 'Shobusha,' and shall dramatize every day's life of the Bureau." There is no mystery or secret about its characteristics and intent. Thus: "For further particulars shall always be desired to answer by the Director, on application." Nothing shut-mouthed and furtive about that, surely.

Later paragraphs still further elucidate the editorial point of view. Note this tribute:

It appears that mankind throughout the Orient is indebted to the western education for the introduction of that modest but indispensable accessory civilization. And these words of truth and solemnity:

Our pressure, an immense amount of information toward widely-scattered directions to be given out of a limited knowledge of time, shall be greatly released by an assistance and promotion from your side. To know and to be known are the poles of this floating globe.

And, lastly, this straightforward and manly apology for possible shortcomings:

Some may discover deficiencies on the paper and we suggest them kindly to point out important omission. As we have no impartiality toward any particular country, it is not our endeavor to lead into some phenomenal importance. We are, indeed, energetic, impressive and nervous, and your sympathy should fall upon this poor man who put aside his usual task in the Bureau of Information to finish up the sample for the time of publication. It is not usual to examine the back pages as we go along in writing. There are slips of the pen, and in many cases violation of the grammar, while our kind readers should excuse such when the manuscripts are written at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

If any man breathes with soul so dead as not instantly to accept the excuses of the energetic, impressive and nervous Shobusha man, yanked with such unnecessary lack of preparation from the bureau to the editorial chair, we trust it may never be our misfortune to make his acquaintance. For our part, we commend the editor's efforts with sincere congratulations and greet the advent of the International Review to our office with grateful thanks and many banzais.

The Country Roads.

Our impression is that under a recent act of the Legislature, districts or divisions of the counties can provide the means for the improvement of the public roads somewhat after the manner suggested in a communication from Mr. R. K. Stone, which appeared in the Times-Dispatch of last week. We have not the act before us and cannot undertake to go into particulars. We are under the impression that some action by the Board of Supervisors is necessary.—Danville Register.

The act to which our contemporary refers, is the Sims act, which provides for dividing roads of counties, whose boards of supervisors choose so to do, into divisions containing not less than ten or more than thirty miles of roads. Each sub-section embraces in its territory those property owners who chiefly use the roads therein, and the act gives them the right to select for each sub-section a practical road surveyor, who shall discharge certain duties with respect to frequent repair work, as a section foreman does on a railroad.

The act also allows tax-payers in each sub-section to vote annually an extra road tax for the exclusive benefit of the roads in their section. This is optional and in any event only freeholders are allowed to vote.

This statute designs to have purely repair work on roads done frequently and systematically by a local man selected by the tax-payers and road-users of each neighborhood, and it gives the freeholders the option of taxing themselves for that purpose.

For Sale—Several bunches of second-hand violas.

interest. That would be \$500,000 a year. The Mayor's offer is worth considering.

A St. Louis man, who stood the folk investigation and the exposition, died from excitement the other day at a game of baseball. There is life in the old game yet.

Speaking of spelling reform, Mr. Smoot must feel very gloomy when he spells his name backwards.

The strike at Zion City is still on.

Rhymes for To-Day

That Reminds Me.
If you're waking call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For to-morrow will be Easter—let us hope
And you know how long it takes me when I
I finish my complexion and can get
There are many jealous women who will
So, if you're waking call me—call me
early, mother dear.

My hat cost fourteen dollars, marked
It had been a little damaged, they will
They will take it for the twenty, not a
And their eyes will do some bulging when
they see come, I guess.
In a sweet, angelic manner as I travel
down the aisle.
Get the clock's alarm clock from her; set
And be sure to call me early, call me
early, mother dear.

And my gown and wrap? Oh, mother
they're the best I've ever had. I will be
It'll last me a goodly decent lot. I'm
In a sweet, angelic manner as I travel
down the aisle.
Get the clock's alarm clock from her; set
And be sure to call me early, call me
early, mother dear.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Merely Joking.

A Good Memory.—The Lender: "All right, I'll lend you \$5, but don't forget that you owe it to me." The Borrower: "My dear fellow, I shall never forget it as long as I live."—Brooklyn Life.

A Rude Awakening.—Celia: "The wedding was like a beautiful dream." Cyprien: "And now it will soon be time for the dreamers to wake up."—Illustrated Bits.

Nature's Own.—"He's proud of being prematurely gray. He thinks that that sort of effect over his ears makes him look poetic." "Well, it does remind me of a poem." "What poem?" "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin."—Cleveland Leader.

An Apt Pupil.—Mott Street, Sunday School Teacher to Ah Sing, a new recruit: "Ah Sing, what is an index?" Ah Sing (an orthodox Buddhist): "Mell-can man."—New York Times.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

April 16th.

Name Day, Easter Monday. Sun rises at 6:25, sets at 8:35. Easter Sunday at 1548—Evening prayer began to be read in English in King Edward VI's Chapel.

1662—Three of the judges who condemned Charles I. namely Miles Corbet, John Okey and John Barnard, arrested in Holland and sent to England for execution.

1746—Battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scottish rebellion.

1805—Algerian pirates captured a Portuguese frigate with 100 men, carrying them all into slavery.

1814—Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, declared the Captain, or French monarchy, to be re-established.

1854—The city of San Salvador wholly destroyed by an earthquake, causing the loss, in less than one minute, of more than 200 lives and four millions worth of property.

1864—Residents of Metropolis, Ill., panicked over the appearance of Southern guerrillas on the Kentucky border, opposite their village.

1865—Investigation in Washington by military and civil authorities fixed the identity of the murderer of President Lincoln as J. Wilkes Booth.

1884—President Cleveland accused of showing unseemly friendship for Andrew Carnegie by reducing a fine assessed against him for armor-plate frauds and preventing a further investigation.

1895—Necropolis attempt to evade the payment of debt by the United States in a contest with Britain.

1905—Japanese right wing advanced from Singking, thirty-eight miles north; Russians retreated.

The Foundation of Prosperity.

The Chronicle reproduces to-day from the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch a brief editorial, which is worthy of careful reading by every citizen of Houston. It puts tersely and convincingly the importance of encouraging the development of industry in the already established and growing city.

It shows a clear and grateful appreciation of the importance of factories and the far-reaching and continuous benefits flowing from them.

In repeated issues the Chronicle has sought to impress upon the people of Houston the necessity of establishing new factories. They have long depended on the natural advantages of Houston to draw outside people to come here and establish factories, and some of the largest have been here for years. But what Houston needs to have her own people put money in factories, to be owned by Houston people.

The Times-Dispatch truly says: "The prosperity starts from the shop. The real foundation of a city's wealth is the manufacturing system." The banking facilities of Houston are ample, her natural trade is large, her wholesale trade in certain lines is gratifying, but all these depend for prosperity upon the institutions wherein sell the tin buckets and hammers.

Richmond has, perhaps, fifty per cent. more population than Houston, and yet she was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1855. Houston has never lost a fire, and she has never been so financially distressed as she is now. Her people are so dark as that confronted the city of Richmond forty years ago.

The restoration of that city, her increase in wealth and population, and her progress in trade and manufactures has been nothing less than marvelous, and reflects infinite credit and honor on her brave, faithful and capable people; yet such achievements would have been impossible but for the manufacturing enterprises established in Richmond. Her people have seen the necessity for such enterprises and have gone about getting them by putting up their money, by helping themselves to get what they needed, and by encouraging their friends to do so. Houston should follow the example so worthily set.—Houston Chronicle.

SOCIAL EVENTS OF CENTURIES

Many Brilliant Assemblages to Gather During the Tercentenary.

UNIFORMS OF MANY COLORS

The Government Will Entertain Foreign Guests With Prodigious.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., April 15.—The Jamestown Exposition promises to be the great social event of the century. Blue cloth, red cloth, green or buff, white or orange; dull khaki or still duller mauve, each has its strong adherent when ornamented with brass buttons.

It is only when he wears a uniform that man lives in beauty of decoration with the fair sex. Especially in America, where the conventional clothes are sombre, and the more formal the occasion the less color appears upon the male person, even the most dapper of men are seen in black and white. The few sporadic attempts to intersect color into man's garments for dress occasions have failed signally.

The soldier or the sailor does not share the disabilities of his fellow man. His shining epaulettes, and perhaps accounts largely for the strange fascination which the military have for womankind. It is a known fact that in England, carrying this argument to an absurd reduction, the police officers of the British army to walk with them in the parks, and actually pay the soldiers for doing so.

We have not arrived at that stage yet in this country, but girls seem never so proud as when clinging to the arm of a uniform-wearer.

Military balls, both aboard ship, entertainments at barracks or navy yards, are usually attended to the full number of invitations sent. Those who decline are generally unattached men, who are not philosophic enough to stand being overshadowed by their better decorated brethren.

Not less than three thousand commissioned officers, naval and military, will be in constant attendance at the Jamestown Exposition. The United States, as host, will plan many social assemblages, and the guests will, to a certain extent, of course, be returned by the foreign guests, and as a consequence the harbor of Hampton Roads and the quarters of the officers at the military encampment will be scenes of successive entertainments from the beginning of the exposition to its conclusion.

No special effort will be made by the exposition company to have single men detailed for duty during the celebration, but a large proportion of the wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform, especially those of the army, are unmarried, and if no discrimination is made in regard to selection for exposition duty, 1907 will offer a remarkable and unique occasion for American girls to see Uncle Sam's fighters en masse, become acquainted with them, and decide whether they prefer the humdrum life of a business or professional man's career, or the more glittering outlook as an officer's bride.

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CHILD STRUCK BY HIGH SPEED CAR

Picked Up and Carried to Passenger Station, Where It Died.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., April 15.—Eddie Holt, a four-year-old colored child, was struck and horribly mangled by a Norfolk and Southern trolley car on James Street. The child was picked up and conveyed to the passenger station of the road, where it died. The mother of the child, hearing of its injury, hastened to the station, and on viewing the mangled form was struck speechless.

Motorman R. W. Cousins and Conductor H. V. Stokes were arrested on warrants charging them with responsibility for the child's death, but were released by the police after their furnishing bonds of \$500 each on order of Judge Allan R. Hanckla, of the Corporation Court.

Motorman Cousins says that the child dashed suddenly in front of his car while it was passing along the street at the usual rate of speed, and that he was unable to stop it in time to avoid striking the child. Eye witnesses to the accident say that the car was moving at a high rate of speed.

HEIRESS ELOPES WITH YALE STUDENT

Robert Hager, Jr., Weds Miss Dorothy Trowbridge in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW HAVEN, April 14.—Through a formal wedding announcement in a New York newspaper, Mrs. Caroline A. Q. Trowbridge, widow of E. Hayes Trowbridge, the millionaire banker and railroad director, yesterday first learned of the marriage of her only daughter, Dorothy, to Robert Hager, Jr., of Hagerstown, Md. Hager is 18 years old, and a Yale student. His bride is a few months his junior, and she is heiress to \$3,000,000.

The couple eloped to New York last Saturday and were wedded by the Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, of the South Church. Mrs. Trowbridge suspected the elopement, and her chief displeasure is that her daughter had not taken her into her confidence. The mother has had no serious objection to the romance, which has been sympathetically observed by New Haven society for several months past.

The one objection raised by Mrs. Trowbridge was the extreme youth of both bride and groom. But now that they are wedded, it is understood, she will receive them with open arms.

Is Getting Along Nicely.

Mr. Harry Brannan, who was recently operated on, is getting along nicely at the Memorial Hospital. The operation was quite a severe one, but was successfully performed by Drs. Gregory and Mahew.

Mr. Brannan's friends have every reason to hope for his early recovery.

RISE IN BREAST

And many other painful and serious ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain. No woman who uses "Mother's Friend" need fear the suffering and danger incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its horror and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is also healthy, strong and good natured. Our book "Motherhood" is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by addressing application to Bradford Regulator Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Chartered 1832.

The Virginia Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1906. \$1,134,647.11

W. B. PALMER, President. W. R. McCARTHY, Secretary.

E. B. ADDISON, Vice-President. OSCAR D. PITTS, Treasurer.

All Varieties of City Property Insured at Lowest Current Rates.

INSURES AGAINST FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

ELEGANT RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON, VA.

Mr. and Mrs. Green Entertain in Honor of Special Guests.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, VA., April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. McCormick Green gave a reception this evening in honor of Miss Littlepage, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Basil B. Gordon, of Baltimore; Miss Kennedy, of Clark; Miss Daniel, of Rappahannock, and Miss Waller, Miss MacAtee and Miss Johnson, of Front Royal, all of whom assisted Mrs. Green in receiving.

This was one of the largest and most brilliant receptions given by the charming and beautiful hostess of "Benvenue," the magnificent home of Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Green's delightful manner of entertaining so many guests makes them most enjoyable, and those invited seldom miss an opportunity to attend, and Mr. and Mrs. Green are known throughout the State as most hospitable persons.

The guests of the occasion were as follows: Front Royal, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Downing, Mr. John Downing, Misses MacAtee, Mr. O. Harrell, Mr. Evans, Misses MacAtee, Mr. Gardner, Waller, Miss Mary Waller, Dr. L. F. Hanabrough, Dr. M. P. Hanabrough, Hon. M. F. Fulton, Dr. Edward Starke, Miss Elizabeth Rust, Hon. J. O. Flaherty, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, Mr. Edward Jacobs, Miss Mary Stuart, Mrs. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Warther, Mr. W. C. Carson, Miss Ethel Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. M. C. Richardson, Jr., Mr. L. Hew, Mr. William Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, Misses Emale and Saddle Miller.

Washington, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Weller, Mr. Howell Miller, Mr. Lillard, Miss Lillard, Misses Powers, Mr. and Mrs. William Krugger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keyser, Mr. Frank Jones, Mr. Wheeler Almond, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Frank W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and wife, Misses Strother, Rev. W. N. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greene, Misses Carter, Judge and Mrs. Dudley, Colonel Robert Eastham and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Kings, Mr. and Mrs. Massey.

Galena's Creek, Va.—Misses Armstrong, Mr. R. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hockley, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wood, Miss Lucy Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wood, Mr. John Dahle, Misses Mamie and Johnson Daniel.

Sperryville, Mr. James H. Fletcher, Mr. Carroll Menefee, Mrs. James Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Bannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thufeld.

Front Royal, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Mr. J. L. Moore, Misses Marie Reid and Elizabeth, Misses Browning, Misses Glin, Mr. Browning, Miss Browning, Misses Dearing, Mr. Eatham Dearing, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Bryan, Miss Mary Smith, Mr. Towain Smith, Mr. George Browning, Mrs. Southern, Mr. Maddox, Miss Seale, Mrs. Roler, Mr. D